

A/B, 4, 18/2  
5 February 1952

SUMMARY OF CONVERSATIONS WITH [REDACTED] ON 11 JANUARY 1952 C

[REDACTED] described his facilities and program)

- A. Personnel: - 15 Professionals  
4 University Professors.
- B. Personnel cleared for Project: - [REDACTED] Project Director C  
[REDACTED] Assistant
- C. Cover for other Personnel: - They are convinced that they are working on the use of drugs for psychiatric purposes to overcome defense in psychiatric interviews. The staff is enthusiastic on the project and the cover works perfectly.
- H-B/3  
B/3  
C  
D. Budget: [REDACTED] Contract for three years in amount of \$300,000 to be expended at rate of \$100,000 per year. Initiated November 1950; expires November 1953. [REDACTED] does not intend to renew.
- E. Facilities: - The [REDACTED] established a new laboratory for [REDACTED] consisting of offices, clinical and laboratory facilities, and a gas chamber (the gas chamber is not yet completed but is expected to be in use in the near future). [REDACTED] mentioned he has new items of equipment such as a Kodachrome picture, transparent to the observer for use in assisting an individual under interrogation without his knowledge. He also has attempted several new techniques for group activities of individuals being tested with certain drugs. More complete information will be obtained on the facilities when the Project Coordinator visits [REDACTED] establishment on or about 19 February 1952.
- F. Problems:
1. Lack of Field Observation facilities.
  2. Lack of coordination with other related studies known to be going on elsewhere.
  3. Continuing federal red-tape causing long delays in hiring (security) and construction (contracts).
  4. Difficulty in holding staff because of lack of certainty in continuity of Project. Three best assistants now looking for other more permanent positions and planning to leave in December 1952.
- G. Scope of Research: - To determine physiological and psychological

[REDACTED]

15

16

B/3

effects of drugs under all conditions and with various types of individuals - as a step in developing an all purpose drug for [REDACTED]

C

H. Types of Drugs and Method of Administration:

1. [REDACTED] uses drugs only of the type that can be administered surreptitiously. Drugs which are obviously detectable and those which might cause permanent injury (liver or heart damage) are eliminated, although they are tested in safe quantities sufficiently to determine their potential.

2. Drugs considered to date:

- a. Barbiturates
- b. Benzedrine
- c. Some opiates - heroin, etc.
- d. No use of mescaline or lysergic acid
- e. Limited use of scopolamine - too powerful - only used in small doses.
- f. Will use cannabis as soon as available.

I. Findings:

1. The use of drugs under established conditions with full observation results in warped conclusions as to affects.

2. Drugs cause a wide variety of effects depending on:

a. Type of individual

(1) Introvert - detects administration of drugs quite easily - suspicious - reacts psychologically even when given a blank pill containing no drug. Freezes up or develops strong resistance with small doses.

(2) Extrovert - denies administration of drug and any effect even when acting foolishly - best type of subject.

b. Stress situations:

(1) Individual under stress reacts strongly to drugs - easy to over-dose causing extreme anxiety state and freezing up.

(2) Relaxed individual requires stronger dosage - becomes pliable and cooperative.

[REDACTED]

c. Physiological differences:

(1) Small quantities affect certain types of individuals immediately - other types require heavy dosage and still no effect; example [REDACTED] has no reaction to 20 mgs of <sup>secnal</sup> - his assistant reacts to 1 1/2 mgs.

J. General Conclusions:

1. Drugs for use in interrogations can be considered as only another technique in conjunction with the psychological methods of <sup>suasion</sup> [REDACTED]. Some subjects should never be administered drugs because of resistance they will develop. With others, drugs might be most useful to remove inhibitions and increase volubility. Alcohol is still the most useful item in [REDACTED] opinion. In any case an interrogator experienced in drug techniques must analyze the subject and determine the probable success to be achieved from drugs.

2. Drugs are available now which can be used to confuse or disrupt thought process, and cause individuals to react strangely or in a foolish manner. Their administration to high officials would be a simple matter and could have a significant effect at key meetings, speeches, etc.

K. Further Action:

1. [REDACTED] agreed to assist in the preparation of a manual of drugs, indicating their potential and limitations for use in influencing the action of others.

2. [REDACTED] will visit [REDACTED] as a [REDACTED] representative in the near future.

H-3/3

A [REDACTED]